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Whenever I talk about energy I'm always reminded--I've been on the Hill, you know since 1981--some of you have been working on these issues since the 70's--but 1981 to have been on the Hill is a very long time. I'm very old up there if you've ever walked around most people look like they're about twelve--like Maura.

Anyway long enough to have been around during the last speaker that had crises. Jim Wright used to tell a story about energy and how one of his constituents came up to him one time and was talking to him and he says "Jim, I'm really worried about energy, we really have to worry about it." He says, "You know we can't keep burning coal, coal is dirty. It's not a good thing to keep burning coal. We can't keep using oil, because oil is in the unstable Mid-East and he said I'm worried about that. He says we can't keep sending our troops over to fight to protect oil. He says nuclear's just not safe, we can't use nuclear. So the speaker said well Joe, what do you think is the answer. He says we just have to use more electricity."

Well that would be funny, if it wasn't pretty reflective of what a lot of people know about our energy policy. A lot of those people that have a very low level of knowledge about energy and the issues that all of us in this room care about, are some of our Congressman and their staff and it's not that their not interested or anything but Congress really tends to be crises oriented and there is no energy crisis. There hasn't been in recent memory. So it's not something that's really on the Congressional radar screen. And if you look at this Congress, speaking about staff being younger, I start looking every year to see how many members are younger than I am. And this is a very young Congress. Young in terms of experience and a lot of them young in terms of age, and there's a many people up there. I remember the energy crises of the early 70's, because I had just gotten my drivers license and I got to always take the family vehicles on the odd days when the license plates worked and filled them up. And some of these guys weren't even driving, they don't even have that exposure.

So we really have a job to do in terms of trying to focus on how do we deal with the energy issue, absent a crisis. Congress is looking at budget crises and Medicare crises and those kinds of things, and their philosophy is "if it ain't broke then don't worry about it." So we have to think of how we are going to deal with the Congress in those views.

I think that to some degree what it means is the way we're going to deal with energy policy is going to be incremental. I don't think we're going to see big sweeping energy policy acts or even utility deregulation in the next two years. I think it's going to be an incremental process.

Now what does that mean for all of us. I think it means that what every one of us in this room, I mean you all need to be doing, and those of us like Maura and I who are more familiar with these issues, need to be helping you doing is "Education." I think it's very important that you get out and start talking to your Congressman and your Senators and their staff about what issues are important to you. Talk to them in ways that they can understand that "I'm pretty familiar with this."

I've learned a lot today, but there's a lot that I hadn't a clue what was talked about, so I think you need to get out there and talk about these issues so that those of us who don't spend our whole lives working on this, which is most of the Congress, can really understand and understand why it's going to be important to them. Why it's going to affect their district. Tom and I were talking at lunch, about, if you throw half of this country into non-attainment, you're going to have a real impact. But most members don't know that, they don't know what non-attainment is and so you need to be starting now. Get out and really start the education process because we're going to be dealing with these issues. Not next week, not next month but over the next period of years and it's very important to not go and say here's what I want you to do for me, but here's what I want to tell you about this issue, I think that's very important.

What does all this have to do with the impacts for clean coal technologies. I really find that I agree very much with what Linda said earlier. When we established the clean coal project, I was around at the birth of the clean coal program so I'm very interested in how it finishes up. But I remember what I call the "3 E's." The program was founded because it was going to make these technologies more *economical*, it was going to make them more *efficient*, it was going to make them more *environmentally* friendly. I think right now the issues, two of those things are being very effected economics and the environment are the issues that the projects are going to be most effected by where these two issues of utility restructuring and changes in the whole Clean Air Act. But I don't think that necessarily has to be negative. I think that we should not look at these changes as "stumbling blocks" but as "stepping stones", and how can we use these to make the clean coal program the true success that it can be. I think it is very important that all of you continue very aggressively to work on deployment, to have the most options to respond to what ever Congress comes up with. You can't sit in this room and know what Congress is going to do. I think these issues, like you said, are going to be necessarily dealt with in the 105th Congress, maybe the 106th or 107th and we don't have a clue of what those are going to look like.

A classic example of where an industry failed to do that is one that we're dealing with in another area of DOE. When some groups are Republic Congress, they thought "heck" now we can go in and not worry about getting our refrigerators more efficient. I'm glad to here refrigerators are really efficient, because that helps the company that I'm interested in, but DOE thinks they need to be more efficient. So a lot of the industry just sort of sat back thinking the Republican Congress is going to save us from having to make these refrigerators more efficient, and they're not necessarily. So you don't want to sit back trying to figure, okay here's the lay-of-the land,

because the lay-of-the-land can change every two years. So I think it's important to get out there and keep working on getting these technologies into the market, get them sold, get them demonstrated and be very aggressive on that front. Because we don't know what Congress is going to do. We can't predict from day-to-day. But I think we need to look at these issues as positive opportunities and to be working to have the most options available for the coal industry to make sure that coal continues to play the important role in our economy and environment that we all know it can.

Thank you very much.